

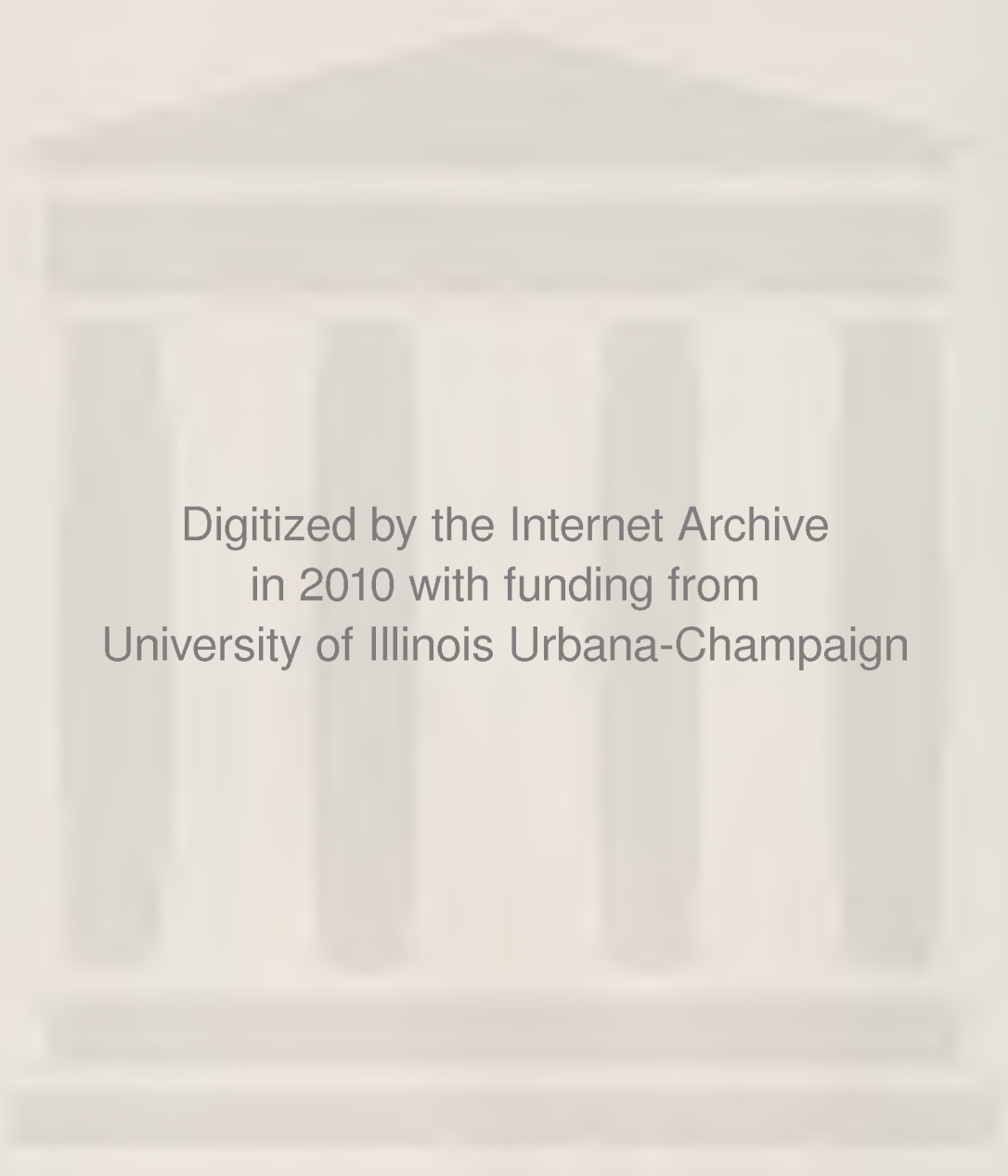
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THE BLACK MAN IN ST. LOUIS: A Preliminary Bibliography

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THE BLACK MAN IN ST. LOUIS: A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

Max Reichard
City College
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The black man's search for identity has emphasized the need for a historical and sociological perspective of black people in America as well as their relationship to the larger society. A most pressing need is to understand the black urban experience. As a major center of industry, commerce, and population in the Midwest, the city of St. Louis has included among its people a significant number of black people from the earliest days.

The St. Louis community is a product of a variety of cultural and geographical factors. Located at the conjunction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, it was founded by French colonial traders interested in developing the fur industry. From its beginnings in the eighteenth century it included black people. In the nineteenth century St. Louis developed as a major port city and attracted a large number of immigrants, particularly Irish and German. It was also a border city caught between conflicting value systems. In 1860, out of a population of 160,000, there were 3000 black people in the city, both free and slave. The problem of controlling slaves was acute in St. Louis because of the large number of free blacks, the many white people unaccustomed to slavery, and the easy access to "freedom" just across the Mississippi River in Illinois.

After the violence and bloodshed in 1860-1861, St. Louis remained in the Union and even seemed to commit itself to basic rights for black people. But as elsewhere, once the moral fervor of the war declined, the Negro again became the object of abuse, now under the more stringent controls of Jim Crow. Meanwhile the black community grew rapidly, developed political skills and some power. Thus by the time of the great migrations during World War I the black man was an economic and political force. Gradually, grudgingly he was accorded his due rights as a political citizen.

There is no question of the significant contribution of black people to the cultural, social, economic, and political life of St. Louis. The problem, rather, is to uncover those contributions from under the weight of racial prejudice and ignorance. To that end we have the beginnings of an annotated bibliography.*

This bibliography is a preliminary survey of the readily retrievable materials (publications, reports, theses) found in the card catalogues of major libraries in St. Louis. The results of the research are presented in three sections.

Section one is the completed annotations. This section forms the bulk of the bibliography and is divided into categories -- such as "Segregation." The annotations include: all publishing data or sponsors; any special features; methodology (if explicit); thesis or conclusion; some ratings of usefulness; the specific location of items by library code.

Section two is "New References." These are not annotated and are organized by library (if location was verified). The last section presents the state of the research in 1969 and some prospects for further work.

Library Codes:

Washington University, Olin	W.U. Ol.
Washington University, Steinberg	W.U. Stein.
Washington University, Social Work	W.U. Soc. Wk.
St. Louis Municipal Reference	Mun. Ref.
St. Louis Public	St. L. Pub.
St. Louis Missouri Historical Society	Mo. His. Soc.
St. Louis University Pius XII	St. L. U. Pius

I. Annotated Bibliography

The Nineteenth Century. There are few readily retrievable sources on the nineteenth century St. Louis black man. One major source that has not been adequately explored are the growing number of theses and dissertations, especially at the University of Missouri, Columbia. But for the scholar the starting place is the manuscript collections and the newspapers. See especially the archives and the newspaper collection in the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. Most items below are pre-Civil War pamphlets dealing with slavery.

*Support for this study was provided by the Danforth Foundation in the Summer of 1969.

Bates, Edward. Opinion of Attorney General Bates on Citizenship.
Washington, 1862.

Bates prominent St. Louis lawyer and "conservative"
politician; U.S. Attorney General under Lincoln. Deals
with civil rights of freed Negroes. Mo. His. Soc.

Benton, Thomas Hart. Speech in Senate on Compromise of 1850.

Miscellaneous political pamphlets, 1845-1866. Benton
dominant political figure in Missouri until 1850's.
Mo. His. Soc.

Blair, Francis P., Jr. Colonization and Commerce. An address
before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association
of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 29, 1859.

Bound with miscellaneous speeches and pamphlets, Cincinnati,
1859. Blair, prominent St. Louis politician and U.S.
Congressman. Mo. His. Soc. and St. L. Pub.

. Speech of Frank Blair on the Acquisition of
Central America; Delivered in the House of Representatives,
January 14, 1858. Washington, 1858. Several copies;
16 p., variety of publications.

Draws plans for colonization of Central America by free
Negroes under "white leadership." Mo. His. Soc. and
St. L. Pub.

. Speech on the Acquisition of Territory in Central
and South America to be Colonized with Free Blacks, and
Held as a Dependency of the United States. Washington,
1858, 31 p.

Expanded version of above. St. L. Pub.

. The Destiny of the Races of this Continent. An
Address Delivered Before the Mercantile Library Association
of Boston, Massachusetts on the 26th of January 1859.
Washington, 1859, 38 p.

On race relations and colonization. Mo. His. Soc. and
St. L. Pub.

Brown, B. Gratz. Speech on the Subject of Gradual Emancipation in Missouri; Delivered in the Missouri House of Representatives, February 12, 1857. St. Louis, 1857.

Represented Democratic central committee of St. Louis. Brown at this time was a Benton Democrat; however, he was to become a staunch abolitionist and Republican in St. Louis. Argues for emancipation not on moral grounds but on grounds of economic self-interest of the white man. Mo. His. Soc. and St. L. Pub.

Delaney, Lucy A. From the Darkness Cometh the Light: Or, Struggles for Freedom. St. Louis, n.d.

Autobiography of an ex-slave, includes part of her slave life in St. Louis. St. L. Pub.

Eliot, William Greenleaf. Address before the Young Men's Colonization Society of St. Louis, January 11, 1848. (Clipping from newspaper.)

Sees colonization as a sound, moderate solution to the problem of slavery. Mo. His. Soc.

Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis: A Compendium of History and Biography. St. Louis 1899; 4 vols.

Vol. I, Article, p. 428, formation of St. Louis Colonization Society as adjunct of American Colonization Society in 1825. Article, p. 429, organization of Negro orphans' home in 1887. Vol. III, Article, p. 1619, 1835, Negro burned at stake by mob. Article, p. 1619, 1841, 20,000 to 30,000 people come to watch execution of four Negroes by public hanging. U.U. Ol.

Glover, Samuel T. Speech at the Ratification of Emancipation in Missouri, St. Louis, July 22, 1863. Clipping from St. Louis Missouri Republican, July 1863.

Calls for gradual emancipation. Calls those favoring immediate emancipation traitors and anarchists. St. L. Pub.

Leigh, Edwin. Bird's-Eye Views of Slavery in Missouri. St. Louis, 1862.

Statistical breakdown of demographic characteristics of all slave-owning counties in Missouri: how many slaves in each county, percentage of population, number of slave-owners, number of slaves in proportion to economic production, etc. St. L. Pub.

Merkel, Benjamin. The Antislavery Controversy in Missouri, 1819-1865; abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Washington University. St. Louis: Washington University, 1942.

Thesis based on Gilbert Barnes position that main thrust of abolitionism did not come from Northeast; however, he does not prove otherwise. Emphasizes St. Louis leaders -- B. Gratz Brown, Frank Blair, etc. W.U. Ol.

Missouri Historical Society, comp. Miscellaneous Pamphlets and Speeches; 4 vols.

Published speeches of Frank Blair, Jr. on colonization, race relations, slavery expansion into Latin America, the Kansas question and other issues of the 1850's; Blair was a prominent St. Louis Democrat and Whig, and U.S. Congressman. Also includes speech by B. Gratz Brown on gradual emancipation. Brown was a prominent St. Louis businessman and Republican of the 19th century. Speech by Carl Schurz, St. Louis, 1860. Includes other speeches by such men as Charles Sumner and Jefferson Davis. Mo. His. Soc.

Schurz, Carl. Speech: Delivered at Verandah Hall, St. Louis, August 1, 1860. Public library pamphlet.

Speech striking and unusual for the period, for although not without passion, it uses calm and even sympathetic arguments against slaveholders. Concludes the constitutional and moral position of society would no longer tolerate slavery. St. L. Pub.

Stevens, Walter B. Scrapbook No. 96. Clippings on Negro Suffrage in St. Louis (?) newspapers, ca. reconstruction era. Mo. His. Soc.

Trials and Confessions of Madison Henderson, alias Blanchard, Alfred Amos Warrick and Others, Murderers of Jesse Baker and Jacob Weaver. St. Louis: Chambers and Knapp, 1841, 76 p.

Four young Negro slaves tried and executed for murder, arson and robbery. Compilation of newspaper clippings. Mo. His. Soc.

Education. Until 1954 the public schools of St. Louis were completely segregated. In fact until the late 1940's all education -- public, private, elementary, secondary, and university -- in the St. Louis area was segregated by law or by agreed upon discrimination practices. Most of the studies cited deal with the schools and education before the 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education decision.

Columbia University. Teachers College. Institute of educational research. Division of field studies. A Report of a Survey of the Public Schools of St. Louis, Missouri. New York: Columbia Teachers College, 1939.

Deals with condition and problems of public schools. There is breakdown according to race in several areas: school population breakdown according to grade and race 1930-1950 (projected); distribution of teachers according to race; pupil teacher ratio in Negro and white schools. Attempts to connect Negro education, migration, and job opportunities in St. Louis. W.U. Ol.

Congehl, Irene Helen. Withdrawal from High School before Graduation by Negro Girls in Saint Louis City. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1946.

Two Negro schools studied -- 1943-1945. Analysis based on statistical material gathered from school records and interviews. Methodology and conclusions doubtful. All research tools included. W.U. Ol.

Everett, Syble E. A Program for Community Enrichment for Negroes in Saint Louis, Missouri. Kansas State Teachers College, M.S. Thesis, 1949.

Report of attempts by author to set up a program of "community enrichment" for Negro children in St. Louis during the school year 1948-1949. Specifically organized a curriculum around Health, Education and Safety, Literature and Drama, and Music and Leisure. Questionnaires, personal interviews, and "personal observations and experiences of the writer" were used for study. St. L. Pub.

Harris, Ruth Miriam. Teachers' Social Knowledge and Its Relation to Pupils' Responses: A Study of Four St. Louis Negro Elementary Schools. New York: Columbia Teachers College, 1941, 89 p., tables, map.

Three questions asked in study: What do the teachers in four St. Louis Negro elementary schools know about the social conditions in their respective school districts? How does the teacher's knowledge of social facilities afforded in school districts compare with students' utilization of facilities? May teachers' social knowledge and district socio-economic conditions be factors in determining the extent of students' social adjustment? Interview method used -- 79 teachers and 933 students in four schools. W.U. Ol.

Judd, Charles H. and H. C. Morrison. Survey of the St. Louis Public Schools. Board of Education; St. Louis, 1917, tables, charts, graphs, 7 vols.

General study of condition of St. Louis Schools, marginal information of Negroes. W.U. Ol.

Kessler, John J. The Negro and Washington University, 1948-1952. St. Louis, 1952, illus.

Basically a compilation of criticism of Washington University's segregation policies. St. L. Pub.

. The St. Louis Public Schools: A Survey of Race Inequalities; with a Review of Educational Opportunities for White and Negro Students in Missouri. St. Louis, 1950, statistical tables, figures and map.

Deals with St. Louis area public schools, Catholic schools, private schools, and colleges and universities. Relates conditions of Negro schools or white segregated schools to constitutional issues. Mun. Ref. and St. L. Pub.

Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Human Rights Committee. Segregated Schools in Missouri: A Study of Comparative Costs in Public Schools. St. Louis, 1953, 16 p.

Part one argues for integration of public schools in St. Louis as a thrifty measure.. St. L. Pub.

St. Louis. Board of Education. Desegregation of the St. Louis Public Schools: A Summary of Measures Taken by the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis to Implement the Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954. St. Louis, 1956, 63 p.

Detailed study, using statistical tables, that presents the Board's program step by step. Mun. Ref. and St. L. Pub.

St. Louis Summer High School. Reminiscences of the Class of 1909. See under Race Relations.

Taylor, Alice Leone. A Study of School Attendance: A Study of Attendance in a Negro Elementary School in Relation to Certain Objective Factors Associated with the Home Environment of the Pupils. Washington University, M. S. Thesis, 1932.

Good bibliography. Two sample groups from one Negro elementary school used. Interview method used -- schedule included. Data quantified in tables. W.U. Ol.

Housing. Good housing for Negroes has been and continues to be a major frustration in their struggle for a decent style of life. No other minority group faced such barriers of legal segregation, discrimination and prejudice. The tremendous population pressure from blacks and the white resistance to it gives the St. Louis area a distinct black-white residential pattern (see below, Social and Economic Conditions, II: Poverty).

Evans, Leona Moxley. Changes in Family Adjustments of Residents of Carr Square Village -- A Public Housing Project. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1949, tables, statistics, interview schedules.

Study of sixteen Negro families who moved into a St. Louis public housing project in 1942-1943. Sample taken from clients of social agencies. W.U. Ol.

Long, Herman L. and C. S. Johnson. People vs. Property: Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing. Nashville, 1947, maps, graphs and tables.

Deals with restrictive covenants, neighborhood association, and Negro housing problems in several cities. Emphasis on St. Louis and Chicago -- especially for the 1940's. St. L. Pub.

St. Louis Housing Authority. Tenant Relocation: Low Rent Housing Project, Carr Square Village, "north housing area." St. Louis, 1941, 57 p., charts, forms, maps, tables.

Carr Square Village was St. Louis's first low income housing project; the report is on the condition of the people in the area before it was rebuilt. Gives a historical-demographic background to area. Mun. Ref. and St. L. Pub.

St. Louis. Committee on the Housing of Negroes. Legal Segregation of Negroes in St. Louis. St. Louis, 1913, 7 p.

Committee appointed by a bi-racial commission for social service among Colored People. Uses logic and reason to argue against a segregation ordinance. Mo. His. Soc. and St. L. Pub.

_____. Slum Clearance Committee. Preliminary Application to the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation for a Negro Housing Project in St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis, 1934, typed M.S., statistical tables, photographs, maps.

Concentrates on area north of Franklin and east of 14th Street; however includes information on general St. Louis Negro population based on 1930 census. W.U. Stein.

Washington University. St. Louis Social Science Institute. Background for St. Louis Race Relations Conference.

See under Race Relations. W.U. Soc. Wk.

Occupation. More crucial than housing, perhaps the key to the black man's equal participation in the fruits of society, is access to and quality of jobs. Generally the St. Louis story is typical, inadequate information on job status of Negroes and a history of discrimination. The discrimination changed qualitatively over time, and today it is probably very subtle.

Crossland, William August. The Occupations of Negroes in St. Louis. Washington University M.A. Thesis, 1913, 147 p.

Includes some good tables but no bibliography and no citations given. Stated purpose is to find out "as much as possible about the industrial condition of the colored people of St. Louis." (i.e. economic conditions). Although the methodology is shoddy by contemporary standards, the author used interviews to get information on occupation of Negroes, their wages per occupation, their working conditions and their attitude toward work as well as attitude of employers toward Negroes, and finally the role of unions among black workers. W.U. Ol. and Mun. Ref.

Lopata, Edwin L. The Occupational Status of the Urban Negro. Washington University, M.S. Thesis, 1931, charts and tables.

Historical perspective -- early nineteenth century.
Very good bibliography. Marginal source. W.U. 01.

Reitzer, Dietrich C. Negroes and Medicine. Cambridge, 1958, 400 p., tables.

Information on opportunities for Negroes in medicine, the status of medical care for and by Negroes, and analysis of factors which block or facilitate integration of medicine in fourteen cities, including St. Louis. Detailed statistical appendices broken down into cities. Includes information on St. Louis hospital facilities, availability of physicians, and quality of care. Mo. His. Soc.

Sobel, Irwin, W. Z. Hirsch and H. C. Harris. The Negro in the St. Louis Economy, 1954. St. Louis: The Urban League of St. Louis, 1954, 95 p.

Deals generally in introduction with population, employment and income of Negroes in St. Louis. Following introduction there are sixty pages of statistical tables, breaking down employment statistics according to a variety of variables by education, age, marital status, and other variables. W.U. Soc. Wk. and Mun. Ref. and St. L. Pub.

Teitelbaum, Louis N. The Labor Market in St. Louis. Washington University, M.S. Thesis, 1929.

Data quantified in charts, graphs and tables, photographs, labor distribution broken down according to race. Deals with role of Urban League of St. Louis in 1920's.
W.U. 01.

Washington University. St. Louis Social Science Institute.
Background for St. Louis Race Relations Conference.

See under Race Relations.

Religion

Douglass, Harlan P. The St. Louis Church Survey; a Religious Investigation with a Social Background. New York: Doran, 1924, 327 p., illustrations and diagrams.

Gives statistics on Negro population in 1920; deals with the impulse of migration to St. Louis and economic necessities of industrialization that used this migration. Also deals with residential instability and suburbanization and recognizes race prejudice as a factor. And finally deals in detail with Negro denominations as part of a general religious demography. W.U. Ol.

Faherty, William B., S.J. The Catholic Ancestry of St. Louis, Bicentennial Historical Series, No. 2. St. Louis: Archdiocesan Bureau of Information, 1965.

See bibliography on ethnic groups. Short historical sketch on Negroes and Catholic Church in St. Louis. Mo. His. Soc.

Kessler, John J. The Religious Organizations of St. Louis and the Race Problem (Excerpted from Semantika (May 1955, pp. 29-44.

Gives a short historical sketch of the major churches in St. Louis together with information of their relationship with the Negro community. Filed together with these excerpts are pamphlets on the housing segregation ordinances of 1916, including opinions for and against; newspaper clippings deal with the struggle to desegregate St. Louis public schools in 1953-1954; other clippings deal with Negro struggle for justice in St. Louis during 1930's, 1940's, 1950's and 1960's. Mun. Ref.

Pohlman, Vernon C. An Analysis of Types of Protestant Negro Churches in St. Louis Based Upon Internal Characteristics of the Churches and the Relationship to Socio-Economic Factors of Their Communities. Washington University M.A. Thesis, 1948, charts, tables, statistics and bibliography.

Interview used to gather data on a sample of eighty Negro churches. W.U. Ol.

Health

Arndt, Hilda Christine. The Adjustment of the Colored Feeble-minded Child in St. Louis: A Case Study of Thirty-four Colored Feeble-minded Children. Washington University, M.S. Thesis, 1934.

A detailed case study of results of care on a sample of "feeble-minded" Negro children. Children discussed in terms of "medical care, character supervision, protection from harmful sexual experiences, education, recreation, housing ... sanitation, and economic environment."

Cohnberg, Pauline Techla. A Study of Ninety Negro Tuberculous Patients and Their Families Known to the St. Louis Provident Association, with Reference to Medical Care. Washington University, M.S. Thesis, 1933.

Good bibliography. Data quantified in tables. Data schedule included. Study prompted by high death rate among St. Louis Negroes due to tuberculosis. W.U. Ol.

Hailman, David William. Social Factors in Syphilitic Families Known to the St. Louis Provident Association. Washington University, M.S. Thesis, 1932, tables, charts and graphs.

Case studies of random sample of ten white and ten Negro families. W.U. Ol.

Housman, Mary W. A Population Study of the St. Louis City Infirmary, with Selected Case Studies. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1947

Data quantified; tables; useful racial breakdown; related to socioeconomic categories. Includes seventeen detailed case histories. W.U. Ol.

Reitzer, D. C. Negroes and Medicine.

See under Occupation.

Robins, Lee N., G. E. Murphy, and M. B. Breckenridge. Drinking Behavior of Young Urban Negro Men, August 1967, Washington University, School of Medicine Study. Reprint from Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, September 1968.

Sample: 235 Negro men born and reared in St. Louis - 30-36 years of age. W.U. Ol.

St. Louis. Health Department. Annual Report of the Health Commissioner. St. Louis.

Some vital statistics broken down according to race or ethnic grouping. W.U. Ol.

Social Planning Council of St. Louis. Report of the Study Committee on Services to Negroes in St. Louis and St. Louis County. St. Louis, 1944.

Deals with available welfare and health services to Negroes and recommendations for improvement. Full statistical data gathered on individual services on a comparative basis between whites and Negroes. St. L. Pub.

Social and Economic Conditions, I: General. This is a miscellaneous category including all of above areas. It includes "objective" studies, qualitative descriptions of Negro style of life, and an insight into the problems of blacks and whites living together.

Berger, Julius Stanley. Social and Economic Adjustments of Families in Need of Assistance in Saint Louis City, 1951. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1951.

Statistically this study is predominantly of Negro families (67.4%); however, the study makes no attempt to deal with minorities as a variable or even a separate category. Nevertheless useful; gives case study of each of fourteen families -- approximately 2/3 Negro. The case study of categories: race, size of family, age, family history, health, leisure activities, housing, and an interpretation of their "problem." W.U. Ol.

Broussard, Colbert B. and B. Franklin. Survey of Recreational Facilities and Needs for Negroes, St. Louis, Missouri, April 1938. St. Louis: Interfraternal Council of St. Louis, 1938, mimeo, map, tables.

Gives qualitative and statistical description of social and economic conditions and needs of Negroes in St. Louis in 1930's. St. L. Pub.

Calloway, Ernest. The Ultimate Conquest of Negro Economic Inequality. St. Louis: Negro American Labor Council, 1954.

Author active in labor movement and Civil Rights in St. Louis. Addresses himself to the socio-economic problem of Negroes being unprepared to meet the needs of a highly mobile, technological society. Uses statistical tables to back up his conceptualizations. St. L. Pub.

Campbell, Rex B. Negroes in Missouri. Missouri Commission on Human Rights, ca. 1960.

Primarily comparison of white and black social conditions in terms of occupation and economic status. Short pamphlet with good statistics on St. Louis. Concludes blacks were relatively worse off in 1960 than in 1950. St. L. Pub.

Carpenter, David Bailey. St. Louis: The Social Life of a Modern Metropolis. St. Louis: Washington University, 1954.

Deals with patterns of discrimination and segregation and influence on Negroes' quality of life. Describes bases for social stratification in black community. Analyzes housing conditions, residence patterns, and church affiliations. Discusses population and migration statistics in historical perspective of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. W.U. Cl.

Codorn, Lois F. Social and Economic Changes that Occur When Negroes Invade White Areas. Washington University, M.S.T. Thesis, 1946.

Great deal detailed data in table form; methodology explicit; schedules included; maps. Study based on years 1930-1946; census data, 1930 and 1940. W.U. Cl.

Goodall, Frances. A Narrative of Process in Social Welfare Organisation: Step by Step Through a Project in Community Planning. St. Louis: Washington University School of Social Work, 1948, tables.

Report of process in setting up social services for Negroes in St. Louis. Mo. His. Soc.

Hallman, D. M. Social Factors in Syphilitic Families.

See under Health.

Holland, Lily Watkins. Some Relationships and Adjustments Made by the Unmarried Negro Mother. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1949.

Case study of nineteen Family Service clients for 1945-1948. Case studies compared with similar study of white mothers for same period and same agency; schedule included. Good bibliography. W.U. Ol.

Kirk, James H. Kinloch, Missouri: A Study of an All-Negro Community. St. Louis University Ph.D. Thesis, 1951.

Bibliography. Geographical, historical and economic factors in the origin and development of Kinloch, Missouri. Social and economic organization. Racial attitudes. Includes schedules. St. L. U. Pius.

Kramer, John E., Jr. and Ingo Walter. An Analysis of the Socio-economic Structure of an All-Negro City, mimeo, tables.

Report of a study by a sociologist and an economist of Kinloch, an all-Negro city in suburban St. Louis county. Report reviews methodology and summarizes principle findings. Mo. His. Soc.

Layne, Ruth E. Block Units of the St. Louis Urban League. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1942.

Block units were neighborhood organizations used by Urban League to provide information on health, education and civic affairs as well as jobs to St. Louis Negroes. Ten block units studied. Tables used to portray effectiveness of organizations. W.U. Ol.

St. Louis Provident Association. A Study of the Provision for the Care of Children of Negro Working Mothers. Joint project of St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis Urban League, and Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, 1938, 27 p.

Deals with effects of work and absence from home of Negro mother on family and behavior of children. Tables include marital status, ages, earnings, occupations, size of families in relation to living quarters, provisions for children, problem behavior in children. W.U. Soc. Wk.

Social Planning Council of St. Louis and St. Louis County.
Research Bureau. Selected Social and Economic
Characteristics of the Population of St. Louis and
St. Louis County. St. Louis, 1953, 25 p. graphs, charts,
tables and maps.

Not all categories broken down into black and white;
some that are include: Negro population of city and
county in totals and in percentages between 1900 and
1950; resident live births and still births; residents'
deaths by important causes. Study centers on years
between 1940 and 1950. W.U. Soc. Wk.

U.S. Department of Labor. Income, Education and Unemployment
in Neighborhoods. Chicago: U.S. Bureau of Labor
Statistics, 1963.

Compilation of statistical tables on St. Louis neighborhoods
from 1960 census tracts; given by quartiles. These
tables present information on the ethnic composition
of the population, the male civilian labor force, the
high school enrollment and migration into St. Louis
(SMSA). All data classified according to median family
income, median educational attainment and the male un-
employment rate. St. L. Pub.

Social and Economic Conditions, II: Poverty. Special Human
Development Corporation reports on selected target areas of
poverty in St. Louis. All in Washington University Urban
Studies Collection in Olin Library.

St. Louis. HDC. Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Yeatman
District. March 1968, research doc. #2, map, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses
and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and
community development plans. Area virtually all Negro.

_____. _____ . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook
for Desoto-Carr District. March 1968, research doc.
#5, maps, tables, figures.

Area at least 75% black. Contains lists of schools,
churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes
description of demographic characteristics.

_____. _____ . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for
Murphy-Blair District. April 1968, research doc. #7.

Area 95% white. Includes description of demographic
characteristics. Lists schools, churches, businesses,
and social agencies.

St. Louis. HDC. Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Montgomery-Hyde Park District. April 1968, research doc. #8, maps, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. High mobility: Negro population increased from 4% to 32% from 1960 to 1965; white population decreased from 96% to 65%.

. . . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Pruitt-Igoe District. April 1968, research doc. #9, map, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. Extremely poor; almost 100% Negro.

. . . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Chouteau-Russell District of St. Louis. May 1968, research doc. #10.

Area primarily white. Some demographic breakdown according to race. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Marginal sources.

. . . Poverty: Recorded Social and Economic Characteristics of Clients of the Human Development Corporation of St. Louis. June 1968, research doc. #11.

Charts and statistics on population, family income and expenditures, and social conditions; broken down according to target areas (e.g., Pruitt-Igoe, Montgomery Hyde Park, Carr-Central, Wellston-Goodfellow, etc.).

. . . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Union-Sarah District. 1968, research doc. #12, maps, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. 90% Negro.

. . . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Easton-Taylor District. October 1968, research doc. #13, maps, tables, figures.

Area 75% black in 1965. Includes description of demographic characteristics. Contains lists of schools, churches, businesses, and social agencies.

St. Louis. HDC. Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Wells-Goodfellow District. December 1968, research doc. #15, maps, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. Between 1960 and 1965 percentage of Negroes increased from 73% to 81%.

_____. _____ . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for West-End District. January 1969, research doc. #16, maps, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. 71%+ Negroes, with a high rate of proportional increase.

_____. _____ . Poverty: St. Louis School System: Facts, Policies, Laws. July 1968, research doc. #18, tables.

HDC Education Committee report. Includes statistics on suspensions and dropout. Local and state laws and regulations concerning school attendance. Primarily concerned with HDC target areas -- therefore primarily schools in Negro areas.

_____. _____ . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for North and South County Districts. January 1969, research doc. #68, maps, tables.

Maps; demographic breakdown of primarily white areas. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. Marginal districts, but study deals with only specified sub-districts with large proportion of Negroes and poor.

_____. _____ . Poverty: Neighborhood Handbook for Midtown District. January 1969, research doc. #70, map, tables.

Demographic breakdown. Lists schools, churches, businesses and social agencies. Includes neighborhood and community development plans. Southern part of district mainly white; northern part mainly Negro.

St. Louis. HDC. Poverty: Informational Report to HDC's Education Committees. February 1969, research doc. #72, tables.

Educational concerns, status of integration in public schools (statistical analysis of racial composition of pupils, teachers, other personnel, etc.). Proposed school district reorganization.

The Law, Crime, and the Courts.

Kirk, James H. Negro Juvenile Delinquency Areas in St. Louis: An Ecological Study. St. Louis University, M.A. Thesis, 1949.

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Liebert, Lisa. Police-Community Relations and the Role of the Non-professional. January 1968, M.S. Olin Urban Studies Document Collection.

Police relations with poor and minority groups. Marginal source on St. Louis Negro. W.U. Ol.

Newsom, Lionel Hodge. Court Treatment of Intra and Inter-racial Homicide in St. Louis. Washington University, Ph.D. Dissertation, 1956, 125 p., 36 statistical support tables.

Period covered: 1943 through 1947. Tests whether treatment of suspects in homicide cases differs according to race and whether race of the victim is factor in the judicial process. 331 cases were compiled from various sources including interviews; of these a random sample of 25 was used for intensive investigation. Appendices include research plan. W.U. Ol. and St. L. Pub.

St. Louis. Human Development Planning Project. Gateways for Youth; a Proposal. St. Louis, 1964, 4 vols.

A report made to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Vols. 2-4 called App. A-C). A very comprehensive study and proposal for action. The purpose of the study is to identify the conditions in the inner city area of St. Louis that breed delinquent and asocial behavior of young people. The target area is predominantly Negro. Vol. I states the problem and proposals to correct them; Vol. II studies the causes of delinquency and surveys youth-parent attitudes, broken down in many tables according to sex/race; Vol. III is an ethnographic study of four families; Vol. IV analyzes population, housing, crime, and delinquency characteristics. W.U. 01.

Race Relations; Racial Attitudes. The story of racial attitudes and race relations in St. Louis seems to be one of progress. From pre-Civil War times there was a substantial (or at least vocal) minority of white St. Louisans who were concerned with the abuse and sufferings of the black people. Progress in white race attitudes has been both qualitative and quantitative in the twentieth century. Changes in attitudes and pressures from Negro individuals and organizations such as Homer G. Phillips, the local NAACP and the St. Louis Urban League - these together with a responsible white minority and a favorable press (the St. Louis Post-Dispatch) eased St. Louis into major breakdowns in segregation in the 1950's.

Carroll, Charles. "The Negro a Beast;" or, "In the Image of God;" the Reasoner of the Age, the Revelator of the Century! The Bible as It Is! The Negro and His Relation to the Human Family. St. Louis: American Book and Bible House, 1900.

A vitriolic, pseudo-scientific racist tract by a St. Louisan. No. His. Soc.

21. CPL Exchange Bibliography #574

Carroll, Charles. The Tempter of Eve; or the Criminality of Man's Social, Political, and Religious Equality with the Negro, and the Amalgamation to Which These Crimes Inevitably Lead. St. Louis: Adamic, 1902, 503 p., illus.

Another example of pseudo-science, pseudo-history, and pseudo-Christianity. Attempts to use Bible, "anthropological" studies, archaeology, etc. to prove that "man's social, political, and religious equality with the Negro ... inevitably leads to amalgamation, the most loathsome, destructive crime to which man can descend." Mo. His. Soc.

Checkett, Donald A. The Relationship of Selected Factors to Racial Prejudice in Boys' Groups. Washington University, M.S.W. Thesis, 1950.

Data on fifty st. Louis boys; selection process not specified. Data secured through questionnaire and interview (schedule included). Tested hypotheses on the relation of racial prejudice to religiosity, religious affiliation, age, socio-economic and geographic background. W.U. Ol.

Cooper, William A. Together We Live. St. Louis: Eden, 1962.

Author pastor of Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church in St. Louis. Gives short biographical sketches of St. Louis black and white leaders for racial harmony. St. L. Pub.

Cooperative Civic Association, Inc. St. Louis Souvenir Program in honor of the 77th anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1940. St. Louis, 1940, illus., bound pamphlet, 8 p.

Insights into race relation and status of Negro in St. Louis before World War II. St. L. Pub.

Dreer, Herman. Negro Leadership in Saint Louis: A Study in Race Relations. University of Chicago, Ph.D. Thesis, 1955, map, tables.

Purpose of study: 1. to isolate empirically a sufficient number of leaders, their characteristics and abilities; 2. to investigate a number of followers representative of the Negro community; 3. to classify Negro leadership in terms of the social dynamics and perceptions of the Negro community. Interviews of Negro leaders and followers included, probing their attitudes and perceptions. St. L. Pub.

Employees Loan Company. Negroes: Their Gift to St. Louis. St. Louis, 1964, 44 p., illus.

St. Louis Negroes' role in education, religion, fine arts, medicine and health, and business. W.U. Ol., Mun. Ref., Mo. His. Soc., and St. L. Pub.

Mangold, George Benjamin. The Challenge of St. Louis. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1917, 271 p., plates, charts (the challenge of the cities series).

Very interesting moral plea for saving the city. Calls for moral and social reforms in terms of efficiency and progress for the city. Gives descriptive narrative of Negro situation in St. Louis before World War I. W.U. Ol.

Negro Scrapbook. Newspaper clippings, 1897 -. One volume.

Newspaper articles on Missouri. Negroes primarily from St. Louis area and primarily post World War II. Mo. His. Soc.

Rudwick, Elliot M. Race Riot at East St. Louis. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1964.

Careful, well documented study of major race riot, revealing factors common to all racial violence. Good bibliography (unresearched). W.U. Ol., Mun. Ref., St. L. Pub., and Mo. His. Soc.

Anon. A Shaming Stigma upon St. Louis Would be Race Segregation by Law. St. Louis, ca. 1916, 4 p.

Vote circular for 1916 segregation ordinance. Mo. His. Soc.

St. Louis. Committee on the Housing of Negroes. Legal Segregation of Negroes in St. Louis.

See under Housing.

The St. Louis Home Defender -- The Truth in Defense of St. Louis Homes. Irreg. pub., 1915.

Several issues of a newspaper issued by the citizen's committees pushing for the 1916 housing segregation ordinance. Mo. His. Soc.

St. Louis. Summer High School. Reminiscences of the Class of 1909. St. Louis, 1959.

Reminiscences by Birdie Arbuckle Price and biographical sketches by Julia Davis. Gives insight and understanding of race relations in St. Louis at the turn of the century. St. L. Pub. (Julia Davis Collection)

_____. Turner Middle School. "Lifting as They Climb." St. Louis, 1964.

Short, biographical sketches of prominent St. Louis Negroes compiled and written by an "average seventh grade class." St. L. Pub. (Julia Davis Collection)

Social Planning Council of St. Louis and St. Louis County. Negro Attitude Survey of St. Louis: An Opinion and Attitude Study of a Cross Section of 167 St. Louis Negroes with Respect to the Social and Community Problems Which They Considered Most Important in October 1948. St. Louis: Research Bureau, Social Planning Council of St. Louis and St. Louis County, 1949, 53 p., maps, tables.

Problems dealt with included: housing conditions, job opportunities, cost of living, segregation and discrimination, educational opportunities, etc. W.U. Soc. Wk. and St. L. Pub.

Stevens, George. Negro Segregation, 1915.

See under Segregation.

Washington University. St. Louis Social Science Institute. Background for St. Louis Race Relations Conference; prepared for the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church, May 9-10, 1957. St. Louis, 1957, 59 p., map.

Qualitative and quantitative description of housing, occupations, social conditions, demography and racial characteristics of St. Louis Negroes in historical and contemporary perspective. St. L. Pub.

Woods, E. M. The Negro in Etiquette: A Novelty. St. Louis, 1899.

Author a St. Louis Negro. An address to college students on proper etiquette. Especially critical of "Uncle Tom" manners of Negroes around whites. St. L. Pub.

Young, Nathan B., ed. Your St. Louis and Mine. St. Louis, 1937, illus.

Sketches about St. Louis Negroes and their place in the community. Some tongue-in-cheek comments on segregation. Gives good general picture of social and cultural life of St. Louis Negroes in 1937. St. L. Pub.

Segregation; Civil Rights; Discrimination. Two obvious areas of segregation and discrimination in St. Louis have been schools and housing. Most items below deal with 1916 Segregation Ordinance, the housing covenants, and the desegregation of schools in the 1950's.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Incorporated. Sixtieth Anniversary Convention, St. Louis, August 15-18, 1966. St. Louis, 1966, 38 p., illus.

Marginal source; however, includes information on St. Louis Negroes, Negro organization and how some Negro leaders view St. Louis race relations. Mo. His. Soc.

Atkinson, Chilton. Charles H. Buchanan, Plaintiff, vs. William Warley, Defendant. Brief Amicus Curiae on Behalf of the Defendant in Error; in the U.S. Supreme Court, October term, 1916. St. Louis, 1916, 28 p.

Atkinson attorney for St. Louis United Welfare Association; U.W.A. organization of thirty neighborhood "improvement and protective associations" of St. Louis. Argument in support of Louisville, Kentucky. Segregation ordinance (struck down by Supreme Court in 1917). Mo. His. Soc.

Kessler, John. The Negro and Washington University.

See under Education.

Kessler, John. Racial Discrimination in St. Louis Hotels,
1951. St. Louis, 1951.

Report on racial discrimination. Includes attitudes from St. Louis civic and religious leaders on hotel discrimination, as well as sample of attitudes of national organizations which refused to hold conventions in cities with hotel discrimination. Argument phrased in what it costs St. Louis to continue such policy.
St. L. Pub.

_____. The Religious Organizations of St. Louis.

See under Religion.

_____. The St. Louis Public Schools.

See under Education.

Long, H. L. People vs. Property: Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing.

See under Housing.

Missouri Association for Social Welfare. Segregated Schools in Missouri.

See under Education.

Reitzer, D. C. Negroes and Medicine.

See under Occupation.

Anon. A Shaming Stigma upon St. Louis would be Race Segregation by Law.

See under Race Relations.

St. Louis. Board of Education. Desegregation of St. Louis Public Schools.

See under Education.

St. Louis Council on Human Relations. The Fairgrounds Park Incident; a study of the factors ... in the outbreak ... at the Fairgrounds Park Swimming Pool on June 21, 1949 ... and recommendation. Study directed by George Schermer, July 27, 1949, mimeo, 46 sheets, bound, map.

After a long history of racial segregation in public facilities, there was a sudden order to discontinue the practice. A serious racial clash resulted and the order was withdrawn. Gives detailed background and description of the incident. Mun. Ref. and St. L. Pub.

St. Louis. Committee on the Housing of Negroes. Legal Segregation of Negroes in St. Louis.

See under Housing.

The St. Louis Home Defender.

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St. Louis. Warehouse and Distribution Workers' Union, Local 688; Committee on Democratic Rights of Members. Planning for an Integrated School System in St. Louis. St. Louis, 1951, pamphlet, 28 p.

Union concerned with economic unity of its members; related to social relations in community. Segregation on way out -- plans needed. Suggests methods of going about planning desegregation. St. L. Pub.

Segregation of St. Louis Negroes. Newspaper clippings, January 1916 -, scrapbook.

Detailed compilation of material on St. Louis Segregation Ordinance of 1916, from January 1916 to November 1917 and Supreme Court ruling. Includes newspaper clippings, circulars, posters and brochures -- pro and con. Mo. His. Soc.

Stevens, George E., Rev. Negro Segregation: A Measure to Assassinate a Race in St. Louis, Missouri; a Statement of Principles; a Review of Race Relations and a Protest. St. Louis: C. K. Robinson, 1915, 22 p.

Pamphlet by pastor of the Central Baptist Church of St. Louis; statement represented views of Antioch Baptist Association of St. Louis, "representing 10,000 Negro citizens." Mo. His. Soc.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Report to the U.S.C.C.C. on Desegregation of Schools in Missouri by the Missouri Advisory Committee. July 1959, mimeo, MS, tables, statistics.

200 page study of segregation in Missouri schools. St. Louis is often the focus, often used in contrast to the rest of Missouri. W.U. Ol. and St. L. Pub.

Population; Statistics; Demography. A catch-all section; includes a variety of statistics dealing directly with the Negro community or in comparison to the larger Society.

Fletcher, Ralph C. Social Statistics of St. Louis by Census Tracts. St. Louis: School of Business and Public Administration, Washington University, 1935, 80 p.

Includes tables and very good demographic-statistical maps broken down according to racial and ethnic background. W.U. Ol.

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See under Social and Economic Conditions.

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A detailed study of population, vital statistics, education, employment, income, residence and voting of Negroes in St. Louis. Statistics primarily ca. 1960. Invaluable for any contemporary study of Negroes, schools, housing or residence patterns in St. Louis. W.U. Soc. Wk.

Lin, Ben-Chieh. Population by Census District, St. Louis City: Estimates by Age, Sex, and Color for 1965; prepared for the Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis and Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County. St. Louis, 1967, quantitative data in tables, figures, charts and maps.

Special section on increased residential segregation of Negro and White. W.U. Ol.

Metropolitan St. Louis Negro Directory: A Classified Publication of Biographies -- Business, Professional, Religious, Social, Fraternal, Welfare, Industrial and Labor Organizations. St. Louis: Booker T. Washington Trading Stamp Association, 1943.

Invaluable source for information on the social and economic leaders of the St. Louis Negro community. Mun. Ref., St. L. Pub. and Mo. His. Soc.

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Analysis of trends and projections for employment, population, and personal income to 1975. Marginal source. W.U. Ol. (Urban Studies Collection)

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Social Planning Council of St. Louis. Selected social and economic factors of the population of St. Louis.

See under Social and Economic Conditions.

U.S. Department of Labor. Income, Education and Unemployment in Neighborhoods.

See under Social and Economic Conditions.

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Poverty indicators in St. Louis; size and composition of poor population 1966. Marginal source. W.U. Ol. (Urban Studies Collection)

Washington University. St. Louis Social Science Institute. Background for St. Louis Race Relations Conference.

See under Race Relations.

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III. State of Research* and Prospects for Further Work

In the introduction it was mentioned that all card catalogs of the specified libraries had been thoroughly covered except that of Pius XII Library at St. Louis University; that statement needs clarification. All the libraries were thoroughly researched for the obvious, readily or easily retrievable material -- generally according to the categories used above and the broad category, "Negro." The purpose of this initial research was to get the most material possible in the limited amount of time available. How well a library has been researched depends on the amount of time spent there and how well the cross-references are organized in the card catalogs. As to the latter, naturally no library is ever completely satisfactory to the researcher; and as for time, a great deal of it was spent at Washington University Olin Library because the research began there and because Olin was always very accessible to the bibliographer. Thus Washington University material makes up a good proportion of the items above. Besides the obvious material, two groups of sources have been thoroughly researched: the special bibliography in the Urban Studies Collection at Olin (all pertinent material acquired by June 1, 1969 was annotated); all useful Washington University theses are in either section one or section two above.

In terms of the categories used, all of Olin has been thoroughly researched, including some marginal categories like "St. Louis poor," "slum clearance" and "City Planning Commission." Often the card catalogs themselves give a hint to further categories. All the other libraries mentioned have been thoroughly researched for everything** that came under "Negro," "black," or "colored;" that covered all the obvious material. The St. Louis Public Library was further cross-checked under "Segregation," "Slavery," "Civil War," and "Civil Rights" -- little of substantial interest was uncovered that had not been found before under the broad categories. I think it appropriate to point out that in closed-stacks libraries (e.g., St. L. Pub. and Mo. His. Soc.) it is important to engage the interest of the librarian, for often things are in the stacks that are either not catalogued or so oddly catalogued that they are not found under the obvious categories. The limited amount of material found

*Since further work on this bibliography will be done by someone else, I think it is necessary to provide some hints of how the transition might be made easier.

**One exception; all items dealing with Negro music, art, etc. have been skipped for the present.

at Pius XII Library (see section II, above) is due to the very limited time spent there; however, few if any more published references will be found there. What does need to be covered is the St. Louis University theses as a separate category. Before 1965 the library did not organize its cross-references to the theses very dependably.

We are not finished with the libraries already seen. But before any deeper and more penetrating research is done in those libraries, other libraries in the area should be looked at: the St. Louis Mercantile; Lincoln University Library; the university libraries in Illinois; the other college libraries in Metropolitan St. Louis -- such as Harris Teachers College; the Missouri Historical Society Library in Jefferson City; finally, special libraries such as the Central Bureau Library of the Catholic Central Verein.

What are some of the prospects for further work? Certainly the general works on the Negro and on St. Louis have to be looked at -- John Hope Franklin's From Slavery to Freedom, Richard Wade's Slavery in the Cities and the volumes on St. Louis by Scharff, Hyde and Stevens are good examples. These of course will give a marginal return on the St. Louis black. Further published sources would have to include periodical literature such as: the pre-Civil War St. Louis Harbinger of the Mississippi Valley and the St. Louis Liberia Advocate (1846-1848), both pro-colonization tracts; the St. Louis Negro newspapers -- the St. Louis American (1924-1952) and the St. Louis Argus 1943(?)-; school information -- St. Louis Journal of Integrated Education and St. Louis Summer High School's The Maroon and White (1929-). For a historical perspective the index of the Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society is indispensable for its numerous and well organized references to Negroes in St. Louis history. Also both the St. Louis Public Library and the Missouri Historical Society Library have special collections of newspaper files and scrapbooks. The Missouri Historical Society also has a good file of manuscripts on Negroes, primarily in the nineteenth century.

Organization and agencies made up of Negroes or especially directed toward the black man publish reports and handbooks of information: The St. Louis Urban League, Annual Report of the Executive Secretary (1928? -); St. Louis NAACP (periodical publication); the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has a publication with a section on Negro economic life; the Human Development Corporation does a great deal of research on Negro social and economic conditions and puts out reports; the Health and Welfare Council of St. Louis; the City Planning Commission; the Bureau of Information of the Archdiocese of St. Louis has information on Catholic

schools; the Archdiocesan Committee on Human Rights is concerned with race relations; the Archdiocesan Chancellory has reports and studies done for Joseph Cardinal Ritter before the Catholic schools were desegregated in the 1940's.

Finally there are specific historical events of importance: the school segregation controversy after the Civil War (see Frank Peebles, A Compilation of Laws Applicable to and Affecting the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools, St. Louis, 1887); the housing segregation ordinance of 1916 (see above, section I, "Segregation," The New Republic, March 18, 1916, Literary Digest, March 18, 1916). These are good examples of events that need a thorough study.

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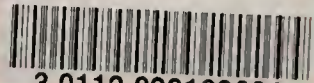
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